

The northern *Reithrodontomys* also just enters South America, a single species—*R. Söderströmi*—occurring in Ecuador.

The exact position of *Phyllotis boliviensis* is also somewhat doubtful, as, in spite of its ungrooved incisors, it shows many points of resemblance to *Euneomys pictus* and *sublimis*.

These conclusions have been arrived at in consultation and agreement with Dr. J. A. Allen, whose advice has naturally been of much assistance to me.

XXXIV.—New Species of *Macroscelides* and *Glauconycteris*.
By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S.

Macroscelides somalicus, sp. n.

Closely allied to *M. Peasei** from Abyssinia, agreeing with that species in size and all important characters. But the general colour is quite different, being paler and of a more fulvous or pinkish-buffy tone, not to be matched in Ridgway—something between ochraceous buff and vinaceous buff would be the nearest. This colour is only spread over the dorsal area, the flanks being abruptly paler and greyer. Postauricular patches well-marked fulvous buffy, whiter close to the bases of the ears. Other characters as described in *M. Peasei*.

Dimensions of the type, a fully adult male (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 117 millim.; tail 146 †; hind foot (s. u.) 33; ear 24.

Skull: greatest length 36; basal length 31; greatest breadth 20·5; length of nasals 13·5; interorbital breadth 6·1; length of upper tooth-row 18.

Hab. Arabsiyo, Somaliland. Altitude 4000 feet.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 98. 6. 9. 2. Collected December 1, 1897, and presented by R. McD. Hawker, Esq. Another younger specimen from the same region collected and presented by E. Lort Phillips, Esq.

These specimens had been wrongly assigned to *M. Revoilii*, Huet, of which the Museum now contains a good series presented by Dr. A. E. Atkinson.

* Ann. & Mag. N. H. (7) viii. p. 154 (1901).

† This seems overstated. In its present condition the tail is rather more than 130 millim. long.

Glauconycteris beatrix, sp. n.

A small blackish species of the group with brown unicolor wings.

Size rather less than in *G. poensis*. General colour above and below uniform blackish brown without lighter markings; wings and interfemoral membranes uniformly brown throughout. Muzzle broad and tumid; lobes at corner of mouth well developed. Inner margins of ears extremely convex forwards, forming, from the rounded basal lobe to the tip, approximately the half of a circle; tip scarcely perceptible; outer margin straight above, then convex, with a well-marked angular antitragal lobe.

Tragus short, fairly broad, its inner margin straight, its tip rounded, its outer margin evenly convex, with a well-marked basal lobule.

Wings to the base of the toes. No postcalcarea lobe. Tail included in membrane to its extreme tip.

Skull, as compared with that of *G. poensis*, smaller, more delicately built, and with a narrower muzzle.

Inner upper incisors with the secondary cusp longer and more widely separated from the main one than in *G. poensis*; outer incisor fairly large, pressed against the canines behind, and reaching vertically about half the height of the secondary cusp of i^1 ; in transverse section it appears to be about half the area of the same tooth. In *G. poensis* it is shorter, smaller in area, and is separated on each side from the canine. Lower incisors bifid, slightly overlapping. Anterior lower premolar with a long well-defined main cusp half the height of the posterior premolar.

Dimensions of the type (measured in spirit):—

Forearm 39 millim.

Head and body 45; tail 43; ear 10; tragus on inner edge 3; middle finger, metacarpal 38, first phalanx 13·5, second phalanx 23; lower leg 19·5; hind foot (c. u.) 7·5; calcar 13.

Skull: occiput to gnathion 11·1; interorbital breadth 4·2; breadth across brain-case 7; front of canine to back of m^3 4·2.

Hab. Benito River, French Congo, fifteen miles from mouth.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 98. 5. 4. 19. Collected January, 1898, by Mr. G. L. Bates.

The only near ally of this species appears to be *G. poensis*, and from that it is readily distinguishable by its smaller size,

darker colour, and the dental and cranial characters above described. *G. congicus*, Noack, is probably synonymous with *G. poensis*, the describer having been misled by Dobson's erroneous statement that the inner upper incisors of the latter species were unicuspid.

XXXV.—On a new Genus and Two new Species of African Cetoniidæ. By GILBERT J. ARROW, F.E.S.

IN a collection of Coleoptera from Mashonaland lately received from Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall is a species of Cetoniidæ of such peculiar form that it was only by a minute study of its structure that I could convince myself that it really belonged to that family of beetles. Although it proves to have a close relationship to the somewhat aberrant genus *Myoderma*, it is so far modified in outward appearance, apparently in adaptation to a highly peculiar mode of life, that there can be no doubt, I think, as to the propriety of bestowing upon it a new generic, as well as specific, name. From its assimilation in form to the Dynastid type, and especially that of the American genus *Ligyryus*, I have given it the name of

LIGYROMORPHUS.

Corpus globosum, undique setosum. Pedes breves, tarsi exigui, tibiis anticis bidentatis, dentibus spatulatis, tibiis quatuor posticis extus grosse asperatis, medio tuberculatis, apice dilatatis. Processus sternalis nullus. Clypeus longus, excavatus, marginis antici medio paulo lobato. Labium fortiter bilobatum.

Ligyromorphus rufiventris, sp. n.

Oblongo-rotundatus, nigro-fuscus, opacus, corpore subtus cum pygidio rufis, supra undique rugoso-punctato, minutissime setoso; capite angusto, oculis parvis, clypeo excavato, marginis medio paulo producto; prothorace strigoso-punctato, lateribus valde curvatis, haud angulatis, angulis posticis obtusis, margine postico leviter trisinuato; scutello breviter triangulari, lateribus extremis politis; elytris convexis, vage costatis, lateribus fortiter et regulariter curvatis; pygidio corporeque subtus læte rufis, longe et dense fulvo-hirtis; pedibus rufo-fuscis, brevibus, tarsi brevissimis et tenuissimis, tibiis anticis dentibus duo fortibus et obtusis armatis, dente secundo mediano, tibiis quatuor posticis dense asperatis et hirtis, medio tuberculatis.

Long. 13–16 mm.